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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 16-Apr. 30.....	2	.....	
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25.....	3	1	
Leith.....	Apr. 3-Apr. 30.....	2	1	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5.....	.....	2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28.....	.....	1	
	Feb. 8-Apr. 6.....	.....	3	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6.....	.....	53	
	Feb. 23-May 8.....	.....	94	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 19.....	5	.....	
	May 1-May 7.....	.....	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 7.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Puerto Cabello.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11.....	23	6	Smallpox increasing, June 7, 1898.
Valencia.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11.....	54	.....	Do.
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24.....	1	.....	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin June 29, 1898.]

TURKEY.—According to advices of May 26, the importation of jute from Calcutta is permitted only when the jute is new and when it has been packed by hydraulic pressure. On arrival the bales are subjected to superficial chemical disinfection. According to advices of June 3, pilgrim vessels which reach Turkey by way of the Mediterranean Sea and the lazaretto of Tor must undergo a five days' observation at the lazaretto of Smyrna, Beirut, or Tripolis in Africa, according to their destination. The ships shall be disinfected, the pilgrims disembarked and subjected to strict medical inspection. The effects of the pilgrims, consisting of boxes, bundles, etc., shall be disinfected and exposed to the air. Sick persons shall be taken to the lazaretto hospital.

BULGARIA.—By order of the chief board of health of May 27, quarantine measures against arrivals from the coast of the Red Sea are suspended.

EGYPT.—The international board of health resolved May 5, to declare the pilgrimage of this year plague infected, and to put in force the measures agreed upon at the Venice sanitary conference for the treatment of pilgrims. Since that date the government has withdrawn the prohibition of return to Egypt on account of the cessation of plague in the Hedjaz.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—The Bengal Government declared under date of April 5 that the measures up to that time in force should be so far amended that if a case of plague broke out in a family the other members of which had been previously inoculated according to the Hafkins method, the sick person should neither be isolated nor taken to hospital, nor should the remaining members of the family be isolated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By proclamation of the colonial government, dated May 24, the port of Swatow, China, is declared infected. All vessels arriving from that port shall remain in quarantine until the

expiration of nine days from the date of departure or from the outbreak of the last case on board, or until given free pratique by the health authorities.

AUSTRIA.

Quarantine regulations as regards importation of goods from Asiatic ports.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of dispatch No. 24, of the 16th ultimo, from the consul at Trieste, reporting that the Austrian Government, in view of the spreading of the plague in Asia, has prohibited the importation into that country of certain goods from ports in Asia.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

TRIESTE, June 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Austrian Government, in view of the spreading and the increasing virulence of the plague in Asia, has prohibited the importation and transit of divers goods, as personal effects, used in bedding, rags, old sacks, and carpets, crude animal products, including raw hides and skins (except when lime-cured), human hair, etc., from the Island of Formosa, the ports of Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, as well as from all the ports of the southern coast of Asia from British India to the canal of Suez.

As raw skins and hides are occasionally brought here from India, for reimportation to the United States, I take the liberty to suggest that this quarantine measure of the Austrian Government be brought, by the agency of the consular reports, to the attention of those of our importers whose interests may be affected thereby.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. HOUFELD, *United States Consul.*

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio—Prevalence of tuberculosis.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended June 10.

There were 346 deaths from all causes, an increase of 19, as compared with the foregoing week; 14 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 19 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 7; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from diphtheria, none before; 5 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 3.

There occurred during the week ended June 17, 325 deaths from all causes, 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 26 deaths from yellow fever, 26 deaths from different fevers, and 3 deaths from beriberi.

Information.—Among the diseases which constantly prevail in Rio de Janeiro, tuberculosis occupies the first place. It causes the greatest number of deaths, and, therefore, it may be proper on the present occasion to report particularly thereon.

In order to prove the great mortality from tuberculosis, I present the following table: